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also recommend "The Enemy" for secondary school boys and "A Pageant of Peace" for elementary schools. These have been generously contributed to the League by Beulah Marie Dix. All these productions are a virile condemnation of war, an appealing argument for an orderly world, and a practical manifestation of common interests and common responsibilities.

"The League is requesting the governors of the States to proclaim the Eighteenth of May Peace Day not only for the schools, but for all institutions that are the guardians of civilization. We should realize that it is our duty to remain true to our conception of peace in order that we may be able to co-operate in the work of reconstruction after the war. Humanity must be above nations."

### Brief Peace Notes.

... The Massachusetts Federation of Churches on February 5 adopted a strong peace platform, prepared by its peace committee, whose members are Rev. E. W. Smith, Roger W. Babson, Rev. Chas. Conklin, Judge Robt. F. Raymond, Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Rev. Chas. W. Wendte, and Dr. W. S. Whittemore. The document has been sent out to 2,000 Massachusetts churches and to 500 in New Hampshire. It is an unusually well-prepared statement of principles, and in conclusion the following items are commended as a platform for consideration:

1. The appeal of nations must be to justice, based on reason and right, and not to force.
2. Progress, religious, ethical, and industrial, has made mankind one family and nations members of the common household. War is therefore mutual waste and destruction.
3. All nations, and not merely two or three; the people, and not alone a few diplomats, should decide for or against war and the conditions of peace.
4. In international matters nations should act in groups, under a representative form of government, which should include a legislature, judiciary, and an executive.
5. The executive should be an international police, made up of quotas from the nations, forming a force by land and sea strong enough to preserve order, prevent war, and protect life and trade.
6. A patriotism that is consistent with the love and service of mankind should be honored and taught in church, State, and school.
7. As every added day of war involves incalculable economic waste and ever-increasing suffering and sorrow, and as a crushing defeat will promote arrogance and cupidity on the one side and revengeful and bitter memories on the other, thereby augmenting in both the militaristic spirit with all its evils, an early peace should be sought and urged by neutral nations, and especially by the United States.

... Count Sergius Witte, Russia's first Prime Minister, died on March 12, after a brief illness. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, N. H., who negotiated for peace with Japan in 1905. He was considered one of Russia's greatest men, and had held in turn the post of Minister of Railways and Communications and Minister of Finance, becoming Premier in 1905, and immediately thereafter president of the Council of Ministers. His resignation was accepted in 1906, and he retired from public life. He is best known for his development of manufacturing industries and the great expansion of Russia's railway system, as well as for the establishment of the gold standard.

... Sunday, April 18, is Insurance Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it being the ninth anniversary of the great San Francisco fire of 1906. The leading clergy of San Francisco, together with Dr. Jordan and President Benjamin I. Wheeler, have issued a call for the observance of the day by sermons on the victory of the industries of peace and for thanksgiving for the

privilege of living in a peaceful land. They express the hope that "all people may join with us in commemorating a course of events which offer the strongest foundation upon which an appeal may reasonably be based for the peace of the world."

... At the fifth congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, held at Philadelphia February 21-24, 1915, a stirring resolution was proposed by Charles E. Beals, and passed with but one dissenting voice. The resolution closes with these words:

"We appreciate the crying need for the construction of the machinery of international peace, and we rejoice in all the good even thus far accomplished by the Hague Conferences and Hague Tribunal. In spite, however, of the existence and accessibility and availability of The Hague machinery, the present murderous war has been precipitated. Even better institutions at The Hague probably would not have deterred those responsible for the war from accomplishing their dastardly ends. We are convinced, therefore, that what is needed, even more than additional and improved international machinery, is a widespread and intelligent, a determined and an organized, anti-war spirit, a white-hot hatred of the business of man-killing for profit or power, a passionate moral conviction, so strong as to make individuals ready to die for loyalty to the peace ideal. Unless such a spirit can be generated we have little hope of speedily ending the present war or of preventing the ever-active war-makers and war-traders from stampeding other nations into militarism, and plunging them into international slaughter. But with such a spirit it will be easy to work out the details of the pacification of the now warring nations, and to complete the international organization of the world on a basis which henceforth shall assure universal and perpetual peace between nations. Hence we lay it upon the conscience of every man and woman to cultivate and radiate a love of peace, a love so strong that, for the realization of the peace ideal no sacrifice shall seem too great."

... Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., pastor of the Church of our Father, Washington, D. C., offered his resignation some months ago in order that he might serve as far as possible those suffering in Europe. His people refused to accept his resignation, and granted him an indefinite leave of absence. Dr. Van Schaick, in writing to an officer of the American Peace Society from Rotterdam, says: "Am here working with Rockefeller War Relief Commission. No man stands at a more important post than you. No society has a greater chance for world service. I will be a better member (of the American Peace Society) throughout my life. Every day is a day of reconsecration to the principles we hold together."

... Dr. Theodore Henckels, translator for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has written a prose rhapsody entitled "Columbia Triumphant in Peace." Dr. Henckels, himself of foreign birth, has striven with patriotic enthusiasm to express the democratic idea of America. A number of the poems interspersed through the pages have been set to music by H. Hammer. Dr. Henckels plans to have the music sung by choruses across the country, including the exposition at San Francisco.

### Field Department Notes.

#### New England Department.

The lecture trip under the auspices of the Connecticut Peace Society, begun by the director of the New England Department the latter part of February, was continued into March, and attention to the work of the organized peace movement was called by him to important

circles at Waterbury and Bridgeport. This tour was also productive in stimulating enthusiasm at Yale University and Wesleyan University in the peace movement as a basis for public speaking, as Dr. Tryon addressed classes in oratory there, under the direction of Prof. John W. Wetzel. The director has been working during the past year in close co-operation with the Inter-collegiate Peace Association, promoting interest in oratorical contests at Brown University, Bowdoin College, Bates College, the University of Maine, as well as at Yale and Wesleyan universities. He has in several cases been instrumental in initiating arrangements for local as well as intercollegiate oratorical contests on peace and arbitration.

From Connecticut the director went to Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, where he gave his illustrated lecture on "The Century of Peace" at the Union Church. On Sunday, March 14, he lectured on "World Federation and Peace" before the Men's Forum of Pilgrim Church, Dorchester.

Acceding to a request of one of the editors of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Dr. Tryon gave an interview to that paper on the value of closer relations between Latin America and North America, recommending the education of public opinion on a wide scale as preliminary steps toward Pan-American union. He spoke of the need of this union in his lectures in Connecticut, opening up the subject with good effect to interested audiences. The subject has been much discussed in Boston, especially on the occasion of the visit of Senator Joseph Ransdell, who addressed the members of the Boston City Club in regard to it. On Dr. Tryon's recommendation Pan-Americanism has been adopted as one of the subjects for discussion at one of the important arbitration and peace conferences which is soon to be held.

The director is arranging for the first week in April a trip in New Hampshire in the interests of the State Peace Society.

#### South Atlantic States Department.

Upon returning to Atlanta from the peace convention at Raleigh, N. C., the director found many calls for peace literature. The office at Atlanta is a distributing center for many States South, and quite recently there were sent out more than 200 copies of Dr. Butler's admirable address, "The Preparedness of America," and about 100 copies of "The United States of Europe."

Dr. Wilbur F. Chapman has been holding a great mission in Atlanta. On Sunday morning, February 28, the large Tabernacle, erected especially for his meetings, was crowded with men, when he used with great effect some facts which Dr. J. J. Hall had prepared relating to the one hundred years of peace between the United States of America and Great Britain. He also made an earnest and able plea for the world's peace and for war, with all its horrors, to come to a speedy end. The great audience caught the enthusiasm of the speaker, and when he asked all who were thankful for the one hundred years of peace to say so, it seemed as if 6,000 men shouted "I am!" And when he asked all who desired universal peace to raise the hand, 6,000 hands were raised. In the afternoon he again called attention to the centenary of peace, called upon Dr. Hall to offer prayer for the war to cease, said some good things for the work of the American Peace Society, and

urged his hearers to join the Atlanta and Georgia peace societies.

The work in Georgia is awakening much interest in different parts of the State. The director was invited to Locust Grove Institute, making two addresses, one on "The True Heroes," the other on "Lessons from the War Zone." On Saturday, March 13, he gave an address at the Atlanta University; addressed the Boys' High School of Atlanta on the 15th, and left for Rome, Ga., where, on the same day, he met a number of earnest friends of peace who desire that a peace convention be held in that city. The next day he made three addresses—one before the High School of Rome, afterward at Shorter College, and in the evening to the citizens of Rome.

Dr. Hall is earnestly desirous that financial aid might be especially forthcoming for the work in Georgia. While the good work is taking on new and larger proportions in Georgia, other States are awakening. A little over one year ago a local peace society was organized in Orlando, Florida. Its work has been remarkable, and now comes its call for a State convention. It is the purpose of the director to make an early visit to several towns in Florida to effect this object. He will be pleased to hear from the friends of peace in any of the towns in Florida.

Should any reader of this account of the peace work in Georgia and other Southern States get a vision of the great opportunities which present themselves, and feel like lending a helping hand, will such a one kindly communicate with the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., or to the director for the South Atlantic States, J. J. Hall, Atlanta, Georgia.

#### Central-West Department.

Shortly before February 14 a letter was sent out by President Morris and the secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, who also are chairman and secretary respectively of the Chicago group of the American Peace Centenary Committee, to some 650 leading clergymen of the city, suggesting that they observe the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent. From the accounts in the newspapers it appears that over fifty pastors followed the suggestion, not counting those who gave no résumé of their sermons to the papers. During the week preceding the celebration many ministers came to the office and asked for material.

The secretary has co-operated with Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in arranging for speaking engagements for him in Emporia, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona, and along the Pacific coast. The secretary also spent considerable time in making out a schedule for an organizing trip in Kentucky, with a view to organizing a Kentucky Peace Society.

The absorbing event of the month was the National Peace Conference held here during the last two days of February, and largely participated in by the members of the Chicago Peace Society.

The various committees have slowly begun to accept their tasks, and the Membership Committee has already held a meeting and is now at work with plans for a membership campaign.

The Chicago office arranged for Edwin D. Mead, who was one of the principal speakers at the conference, to speak before the following bodies, in addition to doing yeoman's service at the conference: Hyde Park Baptist

Church, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, and the West Side Sunday Evening Club. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, of the board of directors of the New York Peace Society, was in the city a number of days and, together with Miss Addams and Mr. Lochner, addressed the Woman's City Club on the subject of peace on February 15. Miss Katherine Jewell Everts, known throughout the country for her dramatic readings, delighted two Chicago audiences with her impressive rendition of "War Brides" at Hull House and Abraham Lincoln Center on February 7 and 8.

Since February 10 Mr. Lochner addressed the following bodies:

Parent-Teachers' Association, Calumet High School; Boys' Department of the Central Y. M. C. A.; meeting of the Social Workers of Chicago at the home of Prof. Graham Taylor; Woman's City Club; celebration of the anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent at the Hyde Park High School; Chicago Ethical Society (the other speaker was Dr. John Mez, of Munich, Germany); conference of the Charities Workers, Auditorium Hotel; luncheon of the Wisconsin Alumnae of Chicago; Englewood Woman's Club; meeting of Emergency Federation at Hyde Park Baptist Church.

The director of this department spent several days in New York and Washington, discussing the peace situation, and then left for Kentucky for an active preliminary campaign of organizing a Kentucky Peace Society. He spoke on Sunday night, March 14, at the First Christian Church of Richmond, Kentucky, on Monday afternoon before the school children and on Monday evening before the citizens of Lancaster; on Tuesday morning at Transylvania University, Lexington; Tuesday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Lexington, and Tuesday evening at the Methodist Church of Nicholasville; on Wednesday morning before the students of the State University of Kentucky, and in the evening first at the Woodland Christian Church of Lexington and then at the University Club of Lexington, and on Friday evening at the Methodist Church of Frankfort, Kentucky. The work was largely in the nature of working up a knowledge of the existence of the peace movement. It seemed evident that many people had never heard of such a movement, and still more seemed to be in doubt whether or not peace was a desirable thing. It appears, however, that one more trip to Kentucky will definitely launch the society. Most splendid support has been given to the movement by Rev. Ellis B. Barnes, of Richmond, who is thoroughly imbued with pacifist doctrine and who was exceedingly helpful to the secretary in securing engagements for him.

#### Pacific Coast Department.

This department has had an unusually large number of calls for aid from the high schools of California during the last two months. This is true of the Los Angeles office as well as of the headquarters in Berkeley. At the latter office there were 27 calls for peace literature from the local high schools in three days, 15 of them being made in one afternoon. In order to help the teachers and principals in the selection of suitable literature, the director of this department has prepared two lists of peace literature for schools—the first, "Peace Literature Especially Selected for Grammar Schools;" the second, "Peace Literature Especially Selected for High Schools." Copies have been mailed to the schools of California and to some schools in adjoin-

ing States. One city superintendent has ordered 200 copies for his grammar-school teachers.

The Northern California Peace Society, with the cooperation of Mr. K. K. Kawakami, the brilliant author of "Asia at the Door," has mailed out a new pamphlet entitled "California Press on Anti-Alien Land Legislation." This shows that the leading papers of the State are opposed to further legislation on the subject; in fact, no paper was found that openly favored it. Aid has also been given in circulating Rev. Charles F. Aked's very able address on "Japan's Message to America, and America's Reply," published by President H. H. Guy, of the Japan Society of America.

Mr. Root has recently addressed the following organizations:

Oakland Church Federation, Berkeley Church Federation, Berkeley Hebrew Congregation, North Berkeley Congregational Church, and Haywards High School.

He has also had many conferences with prominent men in regard to the holding of the Fifth National Peace Congress in San Francisco before the close of the truly splendid exposition now being held in the city by the Golden Gate. He also sent many letters and much literature to the clergy of the Pacific coast, urging them to observe with suitable ceremonies the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States. A large number responded favorably.

The Los Angeles office, now in charge of Miss Edith M. Barrington, is doing splendid work among the schools of southern California. Miss Barrington has recently completed arrangements for the annual peace prize contest among the fifty or more high schools of Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, and Los Angeles counties. This year the schools have shown a livelier interest in the contest than ever before, and the demand for literature has been much greater.

Among the efficient co-workers in this department Mr. Root mentions the following: Mrs. Alice L. Park, of Palo Alto, Cal., who recently went to Honolulu, where she will distribute a generous supply of peace pamphlets; Mrs. C. E. Cumberson, of Redwood City, Cal., third vice-president of the Northern California Peace Society, who is arousing much interest in the cause of peace among the club women, especially of San Francisco district; Mrs. Frank A. Stephens, of South Pasadena, the efficient chairman of the Peace Department, Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs, who is giving lectures and doing splendid service for the cause; Miss A. M. Hicks, of Berkeley, who gave her Sunday-school class of over one hundred university students copies of "Our Future Peace Program," and 500 copies of the same to her own church members; and Miss Mary Stewart Dunlap, the talented artist of Pasadena, who finds time to distribute much literature and does a large amount of personal work in Sunday schools and among church members.

A children's crusade for peace in the Sunday-schools has been started by Mrs. Caroline S. Walter, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The movement began with her own little daughters in February, and at last report there were over a thousand children in the neighborhood of Swarthmore and of Wilmington, Delaware, wearing the crusade's blue button, on which is the motto, "We follow Jesus and we work for Peace."